

GETTING A START

By
Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.

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BE A MAN.

Man is made of Dust,
Dust settles.
Be a man.

Settle! That is a good word with which to conjure.

He who does not settle his accounts, whether they are monetary or otherwise, is not manly and does not stand well among men.

Everybody is under obligation to somebody. He owes money or he owes something beside money. He cannot succeed, he cannot be true to himself and to the world, unless he is under obligations to somebody or to something, and unless others are under similar obligations to him.

Reciprocity is one of the first laws of business and of every other department of life.

Alone, we amount to nothing. With others there is no limit to our attainment.

Many a man pays his bills promptly and forgets to keep his engagements. He is financially honest and socially and otherwise dishonest.

An obligation is binding, no matter how small it may be.

If you agree to meet a man at a certain hour or upon a certain day, it is just as important that you keep this engagement as it is that you pay your bills.

Nothing detracts more from one's reputation than carelessness in keeping obligations, however small they may be.

Men of mark, men who rightly occupy high positions, never forget an engagement, they are always on time, and they consider themselves under obligations to those with whom they come in contact, in business and out of it. Their word is as good as their bond, and their bond is usually above par.

I do not find any excuse for professional men who are forgetful and who do not appear to realize the importance of meeting every obligation and of keeping every engagement. Some of them may excuse themselves by claiming that their minds are preoccupied with other things. Sheer nonsense! The mind that cannot grasp and surround and meet an obligation, whether it belongs to a great scientist or to a clerk behind the counter, is not the kind of mind which is predestined to succeed.

There is no excuse for failure to meet an appointment or other obligation, or for delay in answering a letter which requires an immediate reply.

"I am too busy," is not an excuse. You can trust a busy man, you can depend upon him more than you can upon a man who has nothing to do.

If I desired help, I should go to the busiest man I know, for he has time. The loafer hasn't.

At times it may be impossible for you to do the work of the day during the day; but, in the majority of cases, each day's work can be performed more easily today than it can be done tomorrow.

Settle at the time of settlement. Today is yours; tomorrow may not be.

You are dependent upon your fellow men. Treat them as you would have them treat you, and realize that they have equal rights with you; that when you promise to do a thing, and do not do it, you have stolen another man's time and are just as much a thief as you would be if you robbed his money drawer.

Religion of the Future.

From President Eliot's "Religion of the Future" it appears that the "progress of the nineteenth century far outstripped that of similar periods"—as far perhaps as that of the last twenty-five years has in turn outstripped it. The "new ideas of God" which it has produced give the basis for a new twentieth century religion superior to all others. Some of these new ideas are monotheism, immanence, God's love, the adoration (dulia, not latria) of all righteous persons, and the "tendency toward progress." It rejects polytheism, apotheosis, tribal religion, sudden change of character, meditation, dogma, mystery, sacraments, the fall of man, alienation from God and the condemnation of the majority. It abjures the devil and will attack all his works quickly; it will teach that he is best who loves best and serves best, and the greatest service will be to increase the stock of good will.

Magic String.

Procure a few pieces of cotton string each about one and one-half feet long, and fill them well with soap. Prepare a brine by dissolving three table-spoonsful of salt in a cupful of water. Place the strings in the brine and allow them to soak for two hours or longer. It is necessary that they be thoroughly saturated with the brine.

When taken out of the brine and thoroughly dried, suspend one of them from a nail on a ledge, and hang a finger ring on its lower end. Apply a lighted match to the string and allow it to burn. The ring will not fall, but will hang by the ash.

ROOSEVELT APPLAUDS HUGHES' SPEECH

Theodore Roosevelt sat in a box at Carnegie hall when Mr. Hughes delivered his speech of acceptance and vigorously applauded every telling point.

The colonel repeatedly arose and bowed in response to the cheers for him and the shouts of "Teddy!" "Teddy!" "Hurrah for Teddy!" and when the meeting adjourned he made the following statement:

"It is an admirable speech, and I wish to call attention to the following points:

"I am particularly pleased with the exposure of the folly, and worse than folly, of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy and of the way in which this policy has brought humiliation to the United States and disaster to Mexico itself.

"Moreover, I am very glad of the straightforward manner in which Mr. Hughes has shown the ridicule with which Mr. Wilson has covered this nation by the manner in which he allowed foreign powers to gain the impression that, although he used the strongest words in diplomacy, they were not to be taken seriously.

Not Words Which Count.

"As Mr. Hughes said, it is not words, but the strength and resolution behind the words which count. As Mr. Hughes pointed out, there is no doubt that if Mr. Wilson's conduct and action had been such as to make the foreign nations believe that he meant precisely what he said in his 'strict accountability' there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania.

"When Mr. Hughes uses strong words his record shows that they are always backed by strong deeds, and therefore in the enormous majority of cases the use of strong words renders it unnecessary ever to have recourse to strong deeds.

"Again, Mr. Hughes speaks in characteristically straightforward fashion of the outrages committed on munitions plants, and all men, whether citizens of foreign nations or nominal citizens of our own land, who had in any shape or way abetted or condoned those actions can understand that Mr. Hughes, if president, will protect these domestic American interests and punish offenders against them with the fearlessness and thoroughness that he showed in dealing with the powers of evil at Albany.

Brought Nation to Ignominy.

"Just before coming in to listen to Mr. Hughes' just characterization of Mr. Wilson's failure to protect the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and on the high seas I happened to pick up John Fiske's 'Critical Period of American History' and was struck by the following two sentences: 'A government touches the lowest point of ignominy when it confesses its inability to protect the lives and the property of its citizens. A government which has come to this has failed in discharging the primary function of government and forthwith ceases to have any reason for existing.'

"Mr. Hughes has pointed out in his speech with self restraint, but with emphasis, that it is precisely this primary function which Mr. Wilson's administration has failed to discharge and that it is precisely this point of ignominy to which he has reduced the nation over which he is president."

A POLICY OF FIRMNESS AND CONSISTENCY NEEDED.

"The nation has no policy of aggression toward Mexico. We have no desire for any part of her territory. We wish her to have peace, stability and prosperity. We shall have to adopt a new policy, a policy of firmness and consistency through which alone we can promote an enduring friendship. We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations. Much will be gained if Mexico is convinced that we contemplate no meddlesome interference with what does not concern us, but that we propose to insist in a firm and candid manner upon the performance of international obligations. To a stable government, appropriately discharging its international duties, we should give ungrudging support. A short period of firm, consistent and friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation. — From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

AN ADMINISTRATION TOO CONTENT WITH LEISURELY DISCUSSION.

"I do not put life and property on the same footing, but the administration has not only been remiss with respect to the protection of American lives, it has been remiss with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce. It has been too much disposed to be content with leisurely discussion. — From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

BEER AND BALL PLAYING.

"My husband used to bring home a bottle of whisky on Saturday night — if I gave him the money for it. Last week he brought home a rib roast, and he earned the money that bought it." These words of a washerwoman of Denver, Colo., sums up the prohibition situation in that city, says the Denver Post.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

FOR PROHIBITION NOW.

Mr. Alexander Nesbit has been sheriff of Denver for 12 years—and he didn't vote for prohibition. Here are some of the many things he said about the good effects of the law in an interview published in the Pueblo Chief-tain:

"The habitual loafer has disappeared. The crowds that used to hang around the lower end of the city at free lunch counters have gone. Where, I haven't the least idea. Like last summer's flies, they just disappeared. Again, the wine rooms are no more and the 'after the theater' dinners are over. There is no place to go except to the picture shows, and then for a light lunch and then home, unless they go to the pool halls. You know it doesn't take long to get a lunch after the theater now. Few people say 'have another' on a glass of water. And the old slogan, 'Let's have another' is a misnomer in Denver. Neither do very many people say: 'Let's have another lunch' and they get through and go home.

"We haven't had a case of murder since the first of the year. Our suicides are falling off to a great extent; the mileage of the ambulance and patrol wagon is less than 60 per cent of what it formerly was; our officers on the beats are treated more courteously; there is a better air morally around the city; the places where crime was formerly hatched are gone and the city is better off in every way so far as its police department and their work is concerned.

"Let me tell you another thing, the can-rusher, the old soak who came home with a quarter in his pocket and sent his eight-year-old, ragged, bare-footed girl to the saloon for a can of beer and then tossed her a crust of bread while he swigged the beer and snarled at her through his drunkenness, is no longer a resident of Denver. You can't get a photograph of one of these fellows in the city."

DIVORCE LABOR FROM LIQUOR.

"The sooner the labor movement and the labor press divorces itself from the liquor business, the quicker real organization will become possible," says the Galesburg (Ill.) Labor News. "Our movement advocates the education, the elevation of our membership, the securing of better conditions and wages for our membership. We cannot secure them by affiliating with the greatest power against them."

Another labor paper expresses itself in much the same strain. It says in part:

"Many trade-union journals and dozens of the best-known labor leaders in America have come out openly for prohibition. According to the Plumbers' Journal, the liquor interests are finding out that 'a lot of men who drink whisky won't vote for it.' The locomotive engineers, 70,000 strong, have gone on record for the abolition of the liquor traffic."

Mr. E. J. Keenan, president of an organization of dry labor union men in Ohio, says that with the exception of the brewery workers and bartenders every labor union in Cincinnati is lined up for prohibition. The following pledge is used by Mr. Keenan: "We believe the labor movement will not develop and grow as it should until the influence of the liquor traffic is removed."

DISARMING THE BODY.

We may point out that alcohol, as far as the digestive organs are concerned, not only interferes with their normal digestive functions, but also destroys their natural powers of protecting the body from disease. A person who is suffering from alcoholic dissipation, mild or severe, is less able to destroy the microbes of disease which may be taken in with the food, and is, therefore, far more susceptible to typhoid fever, cholera, and similar diseases. The vital resistance to both heat and cold is also diminished, as well as resistance to infection, and the body is thus disarmed to a large extent of its natural resistive and fighting forces, and thus becomes a more easy prey to sickness, disease and death.—A. B. Olsen, M. D., D. P. H., Cutterham Valley, England.

BEER AND BALL PLAYING.

It is stated that the Baseball Players' Fraternity is to prohibit beer drinking among its members. Ed. Ruebach, pitcher of the Boston Braves, says: "I have seen many stars whose careers were cut short by their intemperate habits. Conserved energy is the only thing which will prolong a diamond career. Temperance among the players will add years to their time on the playing field."

BEEF INSTEAD OF WHISKY.

"My husband used to bring home a bottle of whisky on Saturday night — if I gave him the money for it. Last week he brought home a rib roast, and he earned the money that bought it." These words of a washerwoman of Denver, Colo., sums up the prohibition situation in that city, says the Denver Post.

NOT INTERESTED.

Did you ever know a saloonkeeper to be invited to speak to the school children?

A Woman's Problem

How to Feel Well During Middle Life Told by Three Women Who Learned from Experience.

The Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease and pain. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Read these letters:—



Philadelphia, Pa.—"I started the Change of Life five years ago. I always had a headache and backache with bearing down pains and I would have heat flashes very bad at times with dizzy spells and nervous feelings. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new person and am in better health and no more troubled with the aches and pains I had before I took your wonderful remedy. I recommend it to my friends for I cannot praise it enough."—MRS. MARGARET GRASSMAN, 759 N. Ringgold St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Beverly, Mass.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for nervousness and dyspepsia, when I was going through the Change of Life. I found it very helpful and I have always spoken of it to other women who suffer as I did and have had them try it and they also have received good results from it."—MRS. GEORGE A. DUNBAR, 17 Roundy St., Beverly, Mass.

Erie, Pa.—"I was in poor health when the Change of Life started with me and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, or I think I should not have got over it as easy as I did. Even now if I do not feel good I take the Compound and it restores me in a short time. I will praise your remedies to every woman for it may help them as it has me."—MRS. E. KISSLING, 931 East 24th St., Erie, Pa.

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Such letters are received and answered by women only and held in strict confidence.

A Christian Science Article

(Editorial in The Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer.)

The United States public health service is engaged in sending out all sorts of bulletins regarding health. The doctors have been telling us that the span of human life has been increasing. According to the health service, it is not. That is to say, there is longer life among the young, but among those who are over forty-five the death rate is actually increasing. The doctors have been saving babies—or the mothers have because of better care—so that not so many of them die at a tender age, and once they get a start they live to become men in increasing numbers. But old age is becoming rarer. The saving of life is at the beginning, not at the other end.

And yet the medicine men have been overwhelming the public with all sorts of advice and all sorts of "don't's." They have discovered germs and bacteria and have told us how to fight them. In the old days—when, it seems, more men lived to greater ages—such things as germs and bacteria were unknown. So were many of the modern diseases. Men were not bound down by all sorts of rules. They were not aware that death lurked in everything they ate or drank. They pursued the even tenor of their way oblivious to danger and they lived longer. We could not have believed this had not the public health service of the United States so informed us through its official bulletin.

How is this to be accounted for? Let the doctors do the accounting. But they have evidently not succeeded. Is it because they have failed to cure that the best of them are losing faith in medicines and devoting much more attention to prevention? The truth about our friends the doctors—good men who have been doing all that they can—is that they have not yet brought the practice of medicine to a scientific basis. Their art has very largely been one of experimentation for centuries. And the experiments are constantly changing. Meanwhile, despite all the discoveries and all the rules drummed into the brain of the human, beginning with his school days, average life after forty-five is growing shorter. So reports the public health service. Perhaps if men were not frightened at every turn by the constant harping on disease they would not be so prone to fall victims to it. In any event the sermons on disease which the health authorities constantly spread through the public prints apparently do not produce the results aimed at.

At least that is the inference to be drawn from the report of the public health service which, by the way, tells us in the same bulletin that "bad temper is sometimes merely a symptom of bad health." Is it? Might it not be nearer the mark if that statement had read: "Bad health is the effect of bad temper?"

Read your own paper; don't sponge.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The fact that the Democratic campaign managers have booked Secretary Daniels for a speech in Maine seems to indicate that they have abandoned all hope of carrying the state and simply don't care what happens to the ticket in the September election.

Senator J. Ham Lewis, a spokesman for the administration, in attempting to apologize for the president's mollycoddle expression that we are "too proud to fight," explains that it is an old Latin quotation. But the people already know that it is out of date and the expression of a decadent nation.

"We don't want to maintain a political almshouse," remarked Mr. Hughes to the North Dakota farmers, and a nation applauds him. Americans are beginning to see a possibility in the near future of regulating their self respect.

This administration seems to have sold everything it could, from the nation's honor down to the smallest rural postmastership.

Secretary Daniels says this is no time for politics. And it's no time for Secretary Daniels either.

Senator Lewis, defending the president on his "too proud to fight" expression intimates that it was due solely to the ignorance of his audience that the popular interpretation that has been put upon it was evolved, and that anyway it didn't mean what it appeared to mean. The latter statement can be taken with some degree of confidence, as it is quite a well known fact that most of the things the president says do not mean what they are supposed to mean.

Secretary Redfield has presented another of those living illustrations of the old adage that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," with one important modification. The difference in the Secretary's case is that he walked right in and turned around and was kicked right out again.

The Democratic contingent in the Senate is all worked up over the fact that the terms of the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies "leaked out." "Pitiless publicity," you understand, has been consigned to the scrap heap with a large assortment of valiant other Democratic policies and promises.

Housewives in need of pork recipes should address the Wilson administration.

Mr. Wilson has made no reply to the charges of Mr. Hughes. Is he still too proud to fight?

By the way his opponents are abusing him, it is evident that Mr. Hughes has touched them on the raw.

No apology which the Wilson administration can make for its futile and irritating Mexican policy will satisfy the American people. It has lacked conspicuously the two characteristics which Hughes promises—a friendly spirit and a firm hand.

Pitiless publicity, says Mr. Hughes; have a heart, say the Democrats.

Of Mr. Wilson it may be said he meant well, but he now finds himself buried under the evidence of inefficiency that Mr. Hughes has brought forth.

There are those who assert that Woodrow Wilson is a clever politician. But how do they account for his remark to a committee of women, calling upon him, to the effect that if they made suffrage "the paramount issue of this campaign," he would "lose all respect for them?" The women of the enfranchised States assert that this threat will cost Wilson the presidency.

Secretary Daniels, however, has the distinction of being one of the greatest arguments the Republicans have ever had.

The salary part of the rural credit system has already begun.

Mr. Bryan thinks Mr. Hughes unfitted for the bench because of the prejudiced frame of mind evinced by his speeches. Wake up, Bill, he ain't running for no judgeship.

Mr. Wilson underestimated the suffragists; but it appears they have him sized up properly.

Ill fares the land where public office is bought and the people are sold.

The high fragmentation of those Hughes bombs is causing consternation in the Wilson trenches.

Bainbridge Colby is almost as violent in his criticism of Mr. Hughes as he was in condemnation of Mr. Wilson's position on Panama tolls two years ago.

Of course President Wilson has a perfect right to change his mind as often as he pleases, but that is quite different from repudiating distinct promises made to get votes. If the pledges on which he rode into the White House have proved worthless because he changed his mind, what faith is to be put in the pledges he is now making in his appeal for re-election?

ELECTING A PRESIDENT

9



Zachary
Taylor,
Democrat,
Elected
In
1848.

TAYLOR.

IN this election Zachary Taylor of Louisiana was opposed by Lewis Cass, Whig, of Michigan. The Democratic convention was held at Baltimore, and the Whigs met at Philadelphia. The vote was 163 to 127. Martin Van Buren ran again on the Free Soil ticket. The popular vote was: Taylor, 1,300,101; Cass, 1,220,544; Van Buren, 291,263. Millard Fillmore was chosen vice president that year.

In the election of 1852 Franklin Pierce was the Democratic nominee and Winfield Scott the Whig candidate. The former was elected by a big majority in the electoral college, but by a scant popular plurality. William R. King of Alabama was elected vice president that year.

(Watch for the election of Buchanan in 1856 in our next issue.)

To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock Blood Bitters, the family system tonic. Price, \$1.00.—adv.

Whence "Gingo."

In Spanish "gingo," pronounced greengro, means gibberish or unintelligible chatter. American Spaniards applied it to Americans and Englishmen in contempt because their language sounded like gibberish to the Spaniards. Now the term is applied in contempt to Americans in the same way that Americans speak of Mexicans as greasers.

Her Feet.

Although a woman stamps her foot, she doesn't mail it.—Florida Times-Union.

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